# DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1950



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J. Tranter & Co., Manchester, 1.

ATTSS II BOUND

# URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1950)

#### Chairman:

F. HILSON

#### Vice-Chairman:

G. E. PAILIN, J.P.

#### Members:

J. Field

C. Parker, J.P.

A. Hulme

R. Pendlebury

J. Hughes

J. A. Taylor

E. Jamison

Mrs. B. F. Wignall, M.B.E., C.C.

F. Mills

J. Wild, M.M.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

## Medical Officer of Health:

ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

# Acting Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

IRENE M. LEACH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

## Sanitary Inspectors:

JOHN E. HART, C.R.S.I., M.I., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

ALAN T. TRAYNOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector.

DOUGLAS G. MASLING, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

#### Clerk:

MISS M. PLUMB

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1950.

Council Offices.

Droylsden.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wignall and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health of the district during 1950.

Comments on the vital statistics are made in the report. In general the health indices are satisfactory.

Unfortunately Poliomyelitis was encountered in a very small and mild epidemic and there were 8 notifications of the disease which, after allowance was made for revised diagnosis, was reduced to 6 cases of the disease.

The report shows that most of these cases were mild.

It is very satisfactory to note that with the increased staff of Sanitary Inspectors, the volume of work carried out by your Sanitary Department has increased and with this increase goes the improvement in hygiene and sanitation in the district.

I would acknowledge with pleasure the willing assistance and co-operation of the Sanitary and clerical staff at all times.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council, Your obedient servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

# GENERAL STATISTICS

CILITITIES DE	4112110	<b>3</b>							
Area			1,010 acres						
Population—									
At Census, 1931 At June, 1950 (Registrar Gene	 eral's Est	 imate)	13,270 26,720						
Number of Houses—		,							
At Census, 1931 At end of 1950		•••	3,280 8,242						
General rate for 1950		17s. 6	6d. in the £						
Rateable Value	* * * * * * *	•••	£111,988						
Sum Represented by a Penny Rat									
VITAL STATISTICS									
To facilitate reference, the statistics are given below without comment. Further information is presented in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the Appendix.									
BIRTH	S a	٠							
Legitimate		Females 173 8	Total 381 16						
	216	181	397						
Birth Rate (adjusted) 13.4	per 1,000	populati	on.						
STILL BIR		1 1							
Still Births	Males 8	Females	Total						
Rate per 1,000 total (live a	and still)	Births 27	7.						
DEATH	S								
Deaths	Males 159	Females	Total 302						
Death Rate (adjusted) 14.01	per 1.00	nonula	tion						

#### INFANT DEATHS

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	 	 		8	5	11
Illegitimate	 	 • • •	• • •	_		
				8	5	11
						`

Infantile Mortality Rate 33 per 1,000 live births.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate 33 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate nil.

## MATERNAL DEATHS

		Rate total	per 1, (live a	
	Deaths		•	
(a) <sub>a</sub> (b)	From Puerperal Sepsis — From other Maternal causes —		0.00	
	DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUS	SES		
(a)	From Measles (all ages)			0
(b)	From Whooping Cough (all ages)			2
(c)	From Diarrhœa, Gastritis and Entiritis .			3
(d)	From Diphtheria (all ages)		÷	0
(e)	From Cancer (all ages)			52
(f)	From Tuberculosis (all forms)	• • • • •		15
_	(Phthisis Death Rate 0.52.)			

## Notes on Vital Statistics

See Table 2 Page 28

As seen from the above table there has been no marked change in the estimated mid-year population for the district, this year's figure being 26,720.

The number of births occurring annually since the end of the Great War has declined and the birth rates for the successive years 1947-1950 are:—22.7; 17.1; 15.4; and 13.4. A fairly steady decline.

The infantile mortality rate, whilst not a record, stands at 33 per 1,000 live births and thus compares favourably with other areas.

The crude death rate figures are shown in the above table, whilst alongside them are the adjusted figures to render them comparable with other areas.

Amongst the zymotic diseases, Whooping Cough claimed 2 deaths and Enteritis a further 3.

The Maternal Death Rate was again zero.

# PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

#### Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the dates of notification, ages of the cases, confirmation or otherwise of the diagnosis with a note as to the state of the patient as at 31st December, 1950:—

Month of Notification January	l	ex and Age 9/12 year	Confirmed or otherwise Confirmed	State as at 31/12/50 Some paralysis upper limb
July	(M)	4 years	Confirmed	No residual paralysis
August	(F)	4 years	Confirmed	No residual paralysis
	(M)	4½ years	Confirmed	Very little paralysis
	(M)	41 years	Confirmed	No residual
	(M)	$2\frac{1}{4}$ years	Not Confirmed	paralysis ——
September	( <b>F</b> )	4 years	Confirmed	No residual paralysis
	(F)	7 years	Not Confirmed	

Thus, of the 8 notified cases, six were confirmed as cases of poliomyelitis and of these 6 only one case had any handicapping residual paralysis.

The only other noteworthy feature was Dysentery, 47 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, almost entirely from one or more of the Day Nurseries. The condition was

extremely mild and would probably have passed unnoticed had not the children been aggregated and under medical supervision in the Day Nurseries.

#### Disinfection

During the year 85 premises were disinfected by the Council as follows:—Tuberculosis 26, Scarlet Fever 54, Poliomyelitis 5. In addition 7 schools and the Lewis Road Day Nursery were disinfected.

The following pathological specimens were submitted to the Manchester Public Health Laboratory for examination:— 26 throat and nose swabs for diphtheria, 338 specimens for typhoid, salmonella or dysentery group, and two sputum.

Tuberculosis

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950

Age Periods	New Cases Deaths							
Years	Resp		Non-F		Resp		Non <b>-</b> Respi- ratory	
1	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—       1—       2—       5—       10—       15—       20—       25—       35—       45—       55—       65—	1 - - 1 6 6 4 5		1 1 - - - 1 -				1	
75 and upwards	24	11	3	1	11	4	1	
Totals	35		J	4		15		1

Notification of tuberculosis by medical practitioners is carried out with promptness.

On receipt of notification of tuberculosis, particulars are transmitted through the County Medical Officer of Health to the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer at Ashton-under-Lyne, who arranged for the domiciliary, dispensary, sanatorium or pulmonary hospital treatment of the patients.

Importance is attached to the disinfection of the homes of tuberculosis subjects, and this is performed at every available opportunity.

Arrangements are also in force whereby notification is received from the County Council of the proposed admission of a patient into Sanatorium or Pulmonary Hospital, and from the Registrar of Deaths on the registration of a death from tuberculosis, and in each of these cases thorough disinfection of the premises was carried out.

During the year 26 houses were disinfected after tuberculosis.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculosis employees in the milk trade and no compensation has been paid.

# GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### Hospitals

There are no hospitals of any type in the area.

(1) General.—Since 5th July, 1948, the Manchester Regional Hospital Board control all the hospitals which might serve the Droylsden area; these include the Manchester General Hospitals as well as Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital. Under the same Regional Board but controlled by the Ashton, Hyde, and Glossop Hospital Management Committee, are the two General Hospitals in Ashton-under-Lyne (District Infirmary and Lake Hospital) and the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Droylsden residents can, and do, use both Ashton and Manchester General Hospitals.

- (2) Infectious Diseases.—Monsall Hospital continues to take cases from Droylsden, but no charges are now made for this service.
- (3) Maternity.—Maternity cases requiring hospital confinement are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
- (4) **Smallpox.**—The Regional Hospital Board would indicate which hospital in their area was to be used for a case of smallpox should it arise.
- (5) Puerperal Pyrexia.—Cases requiring hospital treatment are received at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

#### **Tuberculosis**

The Regional Hospital Board are responsible for the direction and control of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries which, prior to 5th July, 1948, were under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

Sanatorium treatment, where necessary, is provided and the Dispensary is in Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. New cases attend on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. (and on the first Tuesday in the month there is an additional session at 6 p.m.) also on Friday at 10 a.m. A doctor's letter should invariably be presented.

## Local Authority Services

Droylsden is one of the six constituent districts of Health Division No. 17 of the Lancashire County Council who are the Local Authority for the area and provide for the following services in Droylsden:—

- 1. Maternity and Child Welfare.
- 2. School Medical Services.
- 3. Midwifery.
- 4. Health Visiting.
- 5. Home Nursing.
- 6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
- 7. Ambulance Services.
- 8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
- 9. Domestic Help.
- 10. Mental Health.
- 11. Health Education and Propaganda.

The above services are administered by the Lancashire County Council acting through their No. 17 Divisional Health Committee.

The Medical Officer locally responsible for the above Divisional Health Service is:—

Dr. Alan S. Simpson,

Divisional Medical Officer,

Divisional Health Offices,

St. Michael's Square,

Ashton-under-Lyne.

# Combined School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre, Fairfield Avenue, Droylsden

The only clinic in the area is that in Fairfield Avenue, which is under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

It is an all-purpose clinic, meeting school health (including dental), child welfare and ante-natal requirements.

School children should attend for treatment of minor ailments on Thursday mornings (school holidays included); child welfare clinics are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons; ante-natal clinics on three Mondays out of four, and immunisation and vaccination sessions on certain Fridays. A school dentist is in attendance and cases are seen by appointment; expectant mothers and children below school age also receive dental treatment when necessary.

#### Midwives

There are three Lancashire County Council Midwives residing and practising in the district, viz.:—

Nurse Waterhouse, 224 Greenside Lane, Droylsden. Phone: DRO 1014.

Nurse Whitehead, 67 Scott Road, Droylsden. Phone: DRO 1006.

Nurse Connley, 120 Clough Road, Droylsden. Phone: DRO 1141.

# Nursing in the Home

The Droylsden Sick Nursing Association (Market Street, Droylsden, Phone DRO 1622) employs two whole-time nurses, Mrs. Madden and Miss Holt, for the visitation of the sick, but there are no arrangements for the nursing of infectious diseases, e.g., measles, in the home.

A third whole-time nurse was appointed during the year, Mrs. Townsend works from her home address, 3 Keston Avenue, Droylsden (Phone DRO 2715).

#### Ambulance Service

Headquarters: Lord Street Garage, Ashton-under-Lyne

Phone: ASH 2297/8.

The sub-station in Droylsden is now functioning and is situate at the Sewage Works, Ash Road, Droylsden.

## Day Nurseries

There are at present four day nurseries in the area, viz .:-

- 1. Droylsden No. 1—The Square, Fairfield.
- 2. Droylsden No. 2-Lewis Road.
- 3. Droylsden No. 3—Greenside Lane.
- 4. Droylsden No. 4-Fold Street.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Embodying the Report of the Sanitary Inspectors for the Year 1950

# TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wignall and Gentlemen,

The year 1950 saw no great change in the sanitary circumstances of the district, but the changes in the pattern of home life owing to economic conditions began to be evidenced in the increasing number of visits needed to homes in which housewives are "out at work."

New legislation during the year included the Shops Act, 1950, which consolidated the Shops Acts of 1912 to 1938; the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies, and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950; the Allotments Act, 1950, Section 12 of which concerns the keeping of hens and rabbits. There were, in addition, many subsidiary Orders and Regulations made.

The Refuse Collection and Disposal service again functioned well, though the weekly collection of refuse became increasingly difficult to maintain, owing to the difficulty in obtaining labour. Despite the wage award towards the end of the year, the shortage of labour generally appears to have brought the already disparaged "dustman" to a new low in social status, and the type of workman who formerly took the job for the security it offered, is now attracted by the higher wages obtainable in industry.

The amount of refuse collected was some 200 tons more than the total for 1949. This is, to some extent, accounted for by the number of new houses erected during the year, but increasing mechanisation in the mines, which results unavoidably in increased amounts of "dirt," that is, stone, etc., in coal, together with the shortage of washing plant, is probably a contributory factor.

The year has seen a large increase in the number of

reported cases of infestation by rats and mice. This is probably due to the press publicity given to the Council's free treatment service to householders, and to the appeal to the public to report all such cases. Throughout 1950 there were reports from all over the country of increases in the rat population.

May we take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, and Officials, for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

We are, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient Servants,

J. E. HART, A. T. TRAYNOR, D. G. MASLING,

Sanitary Inspectors.

# HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950

I.—Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	415
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,973
<ul> <li>(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (l) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925</li> <li>(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose</li> </ul>	Nil Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	401
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—	
Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	346
3.—Action under statutory powers during the year:—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	

401	(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied
	(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
55	(a) By Owners
Nil	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners
	C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
14	(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made
2	(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders
	D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
Nil	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or
Nil	room having been rendered fit

#### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

3,784 visits to 1,074 premises were made during the year. 1,230 defects or nuisances were discovered of which 947 were abated. This involved the service of 474 informal and 83 formal notices.

# Analysis of Complaints received and dealt with during the year 1950

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desta	al B	asins	3			• • •	• • •			10
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• • •		• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •			45
							• • •	• • •		102
• • •	• • •			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	38
Kitch	ien :	Rang	ges		• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	30
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Sinks									5
Sink Waste-Pipes									17
Baths									
Bath Waste-Pipes									4
Paved Floors									10
Water Under Floor									8
Yard Surfaces								•••	2
Defective Drains									32
Choked Drains								• • •	30
Dustbins		• • •					•••	• • •	98
Pail Closets	• • •						• • •	• • •	1
Trough Closets						•••	• • • •	•••	
Public Health Act, 1936,	Sec	tion	24_	-Sew	ers.	• • •			5
Private Sewers					CIS	• • •	• • •		1
Verminous Premises			• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •		24
Filthy Premises			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	7
Nuisance from Hens		•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Nuisance from Animals		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
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Noxious Odours	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Accumulation of Refuse	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •		4
Unauthorised Tipping	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Gas Fittings	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
Electrical Fittings	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0
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Owner-Occupiers (Advisor Inspections referred to the	be 6	2		• • •			• • •	• • •	5
Inspections referred to t	ne s	ourve	eyor	• • •					
Want of Ratproofing	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		2
Smoke Emissions									2

# Water Supply

Manchester Corporation's water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

#### Sewerage

Manchester Corporation took over Droylsden's sewerage in June, 1939, with the exception of 12 houses which were built in 1935 below the existing sewer level and necessitated

the provision of a cesspool. Sewage is treated by Manchester Corporation at the Davyhulme Sewage Works.

#### Closet Accommodation

Droylsden is, with the exception of four pail closets and a small number of the old waste-water type of closet, a 100 per cent. water-closet town. Further, the old obsolete type of fixed midden and ashpit for refuse at the rear of the houses have been totally superseded by the provision of receptacles of the portable type, and now all the bins in the district are metal ashbins.

During the year the Council has supplied new galvanised metal ashbins and covers on request to owners of property at a small margin over the cost price, and this service is greatly appreciated. During the past year, new ashbins have been supplied to 446 houses.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food

#### 1. MILK.

Number of Registered Distributors operating from:—

(a) Own dairies in district ... ... ... ... ... 8

(b) Dairy farms in district ... ... ... ... ... ... 1

(c) Premises outside district ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 62

Routine inspections have been made of all dairies and shops in the district to ensure conformity with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

94 samples of designated milks, as under, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Troppital, Malicitestell.				
•	Nur	nber of	ult	
	sa	mples	Un-	
Designation	sub	mitted	Satisfactory	satisfactory
T.T. Pasteurised	• • •	20	19	1
Tuberculin Tested		1	1	
Pasteurised		70	65	5
Sterilised	• • •	3	3	_
Totals		94	88.	6

In addition, 18 of the above samples of milk were biologically examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All were reported on as showing no evidence of tuberculous infection.

#### 2. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following meat was inspected during the year, and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction, after having been certified as unfit for human consumption.

Beef	 	 	 	 • • •	 	76 lb.
Bacon		 	 	 	 	38 lb.

#### 3. OTHER FOODS.

The following foodstuffs were inspected, and voluntarily surrender to the Department for destruction, after having been certified as unfit for human consumption:—

Assorted T	linne	ed (	Good	.S	 		4	4,058 tins
Butter		• • •			 			8 lb.
Cheese					 		• • •	9 lb.
Oranges					 	• • •		7 cwt.
Tomatoes					 			7 lb.

#### 4. ICE-CREAM.

Eleven applications were received during the year for registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream under Section 116 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938. All the premises were, after inspection, registered.

Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, 26. Number of premises manufacturing ice-cream (cold mix), 1.

Six samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination. Two of the samples were classified Grade III and one as Grade IV. These cases were referred to Manchester Corporation, in whose area the ice-cream was manufactured. Of the other three samples, two were classified as Grade I, and the remaining sample could not

be reported upon due to a breakage in the Laboratory during the "test."

# 5. FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES.

Two Fish Frying premises, eight Bakehouses, eight Butchers' shops, two Public Houses and 28 other food shops were inspected during the year, and several defects found were remedied after informal action. Particular attention was paid to sanitary accommodation and the observation of the new Bye-laws in these premises.

#### 6. FOOD HYGIENE.

The attention of many food handlers was called to the necessity for general food hygiene, and quantities of literature and posters on this subject were distributed in food preparing premises.

#### Eradication of Bed Bugs

Twenty-four premises were found to be infested with bed bugs. Some were treated by spraying with approved insecticides in accordance with the practice laid down. In other cases, where it was felt that the responsibility lay with the occupier, action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In addition, 8 houses purchased by the Council and found to be verminous, were treated by a private contractor before being reconditioned.

#### Rodent Control

One hundred and thirty cases of rat infestation and 30 cases of mice infestation were discovered and treated during the year; this involved 894 visits by the Rodent Operator and 138 visits by the Sanitary Inspectors.

In addition, treatment of the sewers was carried out over two periods of five weeks each, and at the recognised times under the direction of a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Rodent Operator continued his survey of the district, when not engaged in following up specific complaints.

## Stables and Piggeries

Four visits were made to stables and piggeries in the district. One complaint of nuisance from pigs was abated by informal action. All occupiers of these premises are required (under Section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1936), to remove manure regularly at seven-day intervals. This action has been taken to prevent the breeding of the common house-fly and other pests.

#### Smoke Abatement

During the year eight boilerhouses were visited, and fuel consumption conditions discussed with the engineers and firemen concerned in an effort to achieve co-operation in reducing smoke emissions.

In January, 1950, a preliminary meeting to discuss the setting up of a Joint Scheme for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution was held at the Town Hall, Chadderton. Following the presentation of the draft scheme prepared by the various Councils concerned, a further meeting was held at the Town Hall, Oldham, in June, 1950, when it was announced that from the eleven Au horities who originally discussed the Scheme in January, the area to be covered had now spread to 16 Local Authorities, and one other Authority had the Scheme still under consideration. Proportional sharing of the cost of the Scheme was agreed upon and arrangements were made for an early commencement of the siting and installation of the apparatus.

This Scheme, of course, is concerned with the long-term view of atmospheric pollution. Included in the Scheme is an investigation at the University of Manchester into the effect upon plant life of atmospheric pollution—the first occasion in this country on which such an investigation has been carried out on this basis.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937 Section 110—Outworkers

Number of outworkers
List required by
Section 110(1) (c)
in November, 1950

Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. ... 149

During the year, 43 of these outworkers were visited, and the respective premises inspected in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

# REFUSE, SALVAGE AND KITCHEN WASTE SERVICES Refuse Collection

6,429 tons 12 cwt. of household refuse were collected during the year (some 200 tons more than in 1949). Dustbins are emptied weekly at all the dwellings in the district, two vehicles, each with a driver and six men, being employed to do this work. The average weight of refuse collected per loader per week was thus approximately  $10\frac{1}{4}$  tons. Collection of trade refuse and private works carried out resulted in an income of £57 approximately.

#### Tip

All refuse collected is now disposed of at the "uncontrolled" tip at the Sewage Works. Maximum possible precautions are taken to ensure that no nuisance is created by smell, fumes or vermin, though a tip of this kind is a constant danger in this respect.

During the year, the Council authorised the purchase of a "Calfdozer" machine to enable a change over to "controlled" tipping at the earliest opportunity.

The tipping charge to private contractors instituted in 1949, whilst restricting the use of the tip, as was intended, brought in an amount of £255 approximately.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Owners Prosecuted
Factories with Mechanical Power	72	17	6	
Factories without Mechanical Power				
Other Premises under the Act (including works of Building, etc., but not including outworkers' premises)	2			
Total	74	18	6	

2. Defects Found.

		Number (	Number of cases in which defects were found	ich defects w	ere found
Darticulare	3		Referred	rred	Number of cases in which prose-
1 ai ticulais	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	cutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (5.1)	Accompany		Accommon		
Overcrowding (S.2)			1	1	and the second
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1		1		1
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	The second secon	1	1	1	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient			1		
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8			
(c) Not separate for sexes			1		
Other Offences (not including					
offences relating to Outwork)		1		demokratik	
Total	6	6			

# APPENDIX TABLE 1

3	—Per 1,000 of		Estimated Population—	ation—		Maternal Mortality Rate-	/ Rate
Population— For birth rate For death rates 26,720	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuber- culosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Live Live and Still) Births Births	Rate of Deaths under one year per 1,000 Live Births
Mean of 5 years, 1945-1949	19.4	10.6	09:0	1.64	1.61	1.57	35
Year—1949	15.4	10.6	0.45	1.69	Ë	ïZ	39
Year—1950	+ 14.9	11.3*	0.52	ΞZ	Nii	Nii	33
Increase or decrease in 1950 on 5 years' average, 1945-1949	-4.5	+0.7	-0.08	Z	-1.61	-1.57	-2
Previous year	-0.5	+0.7	+0.07	Zi	Z	Nii	9-

\* 1950 Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.24)=14.01 per 1,000 †1950 Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 0.90)=13.4 per 1,000

TABLE 2. Vital Statistics of Whole District During 1950 and 10 Previous Years.

		Adjusted Death Rate 10											13.3	14.01	
he District	At all ages	Crude Death Rate		11.7	11.3	10.79	11.05	10.3	11.5	10.0	11.2	1.7	9.01	11.3	
Net Deaths belonging to the District	ł	Number 8	80	296	283	264	267	248	273	250	284	267	283	302	
Net Deaths	Under 1 year of age	Rate per 1,000 net Births	11.00	41	49	77	57	31	32	39	29	34	39	33	
	Under 1 y	Number 6		21	25	40	31	8	91	21	17	91	91	20	
		Adjusted Birth Rate	e to the second						-			1		13.4	
Births		Crude Birth Rate		20.2	20.06	20.97	21.52	23.78	20.8	21.5	22.7	17.1	15.4	14.9	
		Number 3		510	501	513	520	573	492	535	572	469	409	397	
	Population	estimated to middle of each year		05 160	24 970	24.460	24.160	24,670	23,620	24,800	25,160	27,290	26.580	26,720	
		Year 1	(2)	1040	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	

TABLE 3.
Yearly Changes in Population, 1939-50

Column	1	Column 2		Column 3
1939		180	***********	+1,230
1940	••••••••	214	••••	+220
1941		218	•••••	-190
1942		249	•••••	-510
1943	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	253		-300
1944		325	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-90
1945		219	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>-450</b>
1946		285		+1,180
1947		288	*****	+360
1948	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	202	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	+2,130
1949		126		-710
1950		<b>9</b> 5		+140

Column 1=Year.

Column 2=The "Natural Increase," i.e., the excess of births over deaths during the calendar year.

Column 3=Increase or decrease on previous year's estimated total population (population being estimated to middle of each year).

# TABLE 4 CAUSES OF DEATH

		Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	10	4	14
2	Tuberculosis, other forms	1		1
3	Syphilitic disease			
4	Diphtheria	-		_
5	Whooping Cough	1	1	2
6	Meningococcal infections		establish .	
7	Acute poliomyelitis	·—		
8	Measles		equanti ell	
9	Other infective and parasitic			
	diseases			
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	7	16
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung,			1.0
	bronchus	9	4	13
12`	Malignant neoplasm, breast		3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus			-
14	Other malignant and Lymphatic			
	neoplasms	7	13	20
15	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1		1
16	Diabetes		1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	19	35
18	Coronary disease, angina	20	5	- 25
19	Hypertension with heart disease	6		6
20	Other heart disease	18	29	47
21	Other circulatory disease	7	10	17
22	Influenza	5	2	7
23	Pneumonia	7	5	12
24	Bronchitis	18	8	26
25	Other diseases of respiratory			
	system	. 3		3

26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	_	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	_	1
20	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		_=	
31	Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined			
	diseases	12	21	33
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34	All other accidents	1 *	4	5
35	Suicide	1	1	2
36	Homicide and operations of war		1	1
				-
		159	143	302

#### TABLE 5

This table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified, after correction, during the last 10 years:—

. 1	941	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Diphtheria	36	10	18	9	11	5	2	2		
Erysipelas	2	1	2	3	6	3	1	1	2	1
Scarlet Fever	48	108	180	34	61	23	51	61	80	54
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	1		_			1		
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	_		1
Poliomyelitis	1		1		_		1		2	6
Food Poisoning				_	_				3	
Meningitis				_			_	_	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	29	28	28	24	34	30	35	28	35
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	9	15	5	9	7	8	7	6	6	4
Pneumonia	19	8	9	9	10	2	11	12	3	7
Ophthalmia Neonatatorum	1		_			1	1		_	
Measles	42	261	118	339	272	14	437	432	255	149
Whooping Cough	116	38	40	69	64	61	58	93	67	76
Malaria	_	_	_		-	1		_	_	_
Dysentery	_			_						47

Totals ... 316 474 405 501 457 153 602 643 448 380

